

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII No. 5580.

號二月六年一十八百一千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1881.

日六初月五年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 20, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ltd., 10, Old Bailey. HENDY & Co., 4, Old Bailey. J. BATES SAMUEL, DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLAKE, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA.—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Seaton, Campbell & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholson & Co., Fookchow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " " 4% " "

" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. W. R. KENNEDY, Esq.

H. HOPKIN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER—E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWABLIN, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

## MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000.

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000.

Annual Income £ 250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLAND, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. LEOPOLD FLEMMING to Sign our Firm at Fookchow, per Procuration, from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. jelo

### NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN OTTE has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1881. jelo

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 3rd June, at Noon, at the Godowns of Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.,

SEVEN CHESTS PERSIAN OPIUM, Ex Steamship "Himalaya"

(More or less damaged by sea water).

For account of the concerned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 1, 1881. jelo

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE.

Black Label with 3 grapes @ \$18 ½ case of 1 dozen Quarts.

Black Label with 2 grapes @ \$14 ½ case of 1 dozen Quarts.

White Label @ \$13 ½ case of 1 doz. Quarts.

Apply to F. J. V. JORGE, at Messrs Russell & Co.'s.

Hongkong, May 5, 1881. jelo

### FOR SALE.

A PIANIST.

A New Mechanical Invention which can be applied to any Piano, and which enables any one to play it without any previous knowledge of Music.

Price, with a supply of Music, \$200; or with a First-rate Cottage Piano by NEUMAYER, \$500.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, May 30, 1881. jelo

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$16 per doz. Case.

Pints.....\$17 per doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880. jelo

## ZOEDONE.

MAY be Had at All the EUROPEAN STORES, and at the N. M. HING LOONG, and TY SING Native Stores.

Price, .....\$2.25 ½ dozen Pints.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Agent for Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. jelo

## Ninth Volume of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 5. Vol. IX.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

A Short Journey in Szechuan.

Notices of Eminent Statesmen of the Present Dynasty.

The Principle of Nature.

The Rhythms of the Shi-king.

Cantonese Superstitions about Infants.

Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Dr. Hance's Botanical Notices.

Botanical Notes.

"Finger" Numerals.

The Feast of Lanterns at Peking.

Sinological and Chinese History.

The Chinese Character "Seven."

Catholic Missionaries in the East.

A Chinese Ode Paraphrased.

Flogging of Criminals.

A Korean Dictionary.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, May 21, 1881.

## FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

THE desirable BUNGALOW, known as "CHONGKING," at VICTORIA GAS, on Farm Lot 67.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. jelo

## NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW."

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office, Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE EX-RECENTLY ARRIVED STEAMERS.

SUMMER REQUISITES AND LUXURIES:

NEUTROTONE—A Nerve Tonic and Delicious Beverage, Non-alcoholic and Restorative.

RHAPSODIA—A Sparkling and Pleasant Drink.

POSTERS CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

SPARKLING SAUMUR—equal to the Best Brands of Champagne at half the price.

SPARKLING SUMMER ALE—Light and Refreshing.

CLARET of Various Crus, from \$3 per dozen.

GINGER WINE. LEICESTERSHIRE COWSLIP-WINE.

Tubero's FABRIKRE EXPORT OL.

CHABLIS. SACCOUSE'S SHERRIES.

OUR OWN "R" PORT.

FOSTER'S BASS and BURKE'S GUINNESS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT. LAMPOLU'S PYRETIC SALINE. QUININE.

PENANG CIGARETTES and CIGARS, for a good sharp Smoke.

CORE'S TOBACCOES.

B. B. (in diamond) MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

A Good Selection of SUMMER HOSIERY.

SILK and GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

BATHING DRAWERS. SWIMMING BELTS.

New SCARFS and TIES for the Season. SHIRTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

"AUTOMATON" UMBRELLAS. NEW WALKING STICKS.

SIX UMBRELLAS. WHITE Lisle GLOVES.

CALCUTTA PITH and STRAW HATS.

CHRISTY'S & ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS, in all the New Shapes.

FANCY STATIONERY of all Kinds.

PRESENTATION BOOKS, NOVELS, &c.

SILVER STAND and HANGING LAMPS.

AMERICAN-READING LAMPS.

TRAVELLING BAGS and VALISES, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, June 1, 1881. jyl

## KELLY & WALSH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

SULLIVAN'S "PIRATES OF PEN-

ZANCE."

Boulogne's "China," Vol. I.

"Board of Trade Instructions for Surveyors of Ships."

Froude's "English in Ireland."

Burgess's "Engineer's Guide."

Satoru's "New Guide to Japan."

"Chamberlain's" "Classical Poetry of the Japanese."

Prescott's "Electricity and Electric Light."

Wheeler's "Practical Photography."

"Amateur Acting."

"Audley & Bowe's" "Ceramic Art of Japan."

Cassell's "History of Europe," Vol. I.

Theophrastus's "Naval Architecture."

King's "Warships of England."

Rice & Bossett's "Seamy Side."

Beaumont's "Endowment."

Coulson's "Billards," new edition.

Mack Trawl's "Trump Abroad."

Hongkong, May 31, 1881. jelo

## To Let.

### TO LET.

No. 2, OLD DALLIES, CANAL.

And No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, May 30, 1881. jelo

### TO LET.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881. jelo

### GODOWNS-TO-LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881. jelo

## Intimations.

### THE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881. jelo

### THE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881. jelo

### THE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881. jelo

### THE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881. jelo

### THE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881. jelo

### THE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881. jelo

### THE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881. jelo

## Insurances.

### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks upon First Class Buildings and/or their Contents at ½ % not per annum, and other Insurances at Proportionate Rates. Shareholders are reminded that under Section No. 110 of the Articles of the Association the General Managers, with the sanction of the Consulting Committee, are empowered to declare an Annual Bonus amongst such Shareholders as shall have been directly, or through their agency or intervention, contributed business.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

#### NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to accept FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % not per annum, and other Insurances at Proportionate Rates.

Shareholders are reminded that the Directors have the power of distributing a certain proportion of the undistributed profits annually among such Shareholders as have contributed business to the Company.







asked to say whether he had had full knowledge of the contents of the codicil and had had legal capacity to approve of the codicil as to make it effective. Mr. Rozario certainly was shown to be an independent person, and the previous intention or subsequent approval was required to establish the due execution of a will against which there were suspicious circumstances present. He quoted the cases of *Beake v. O'Connell* and *Billings v. O'Connell*. He referred to Mr. Rozario being in a languid torpid unhealthy state and being so in a condition which would make him readily acquiesce in any will put before him, if he knew it contained something to his disadvantage. He said: "Nothing he desired to bring before the Court was weak at the time, and might easily be made liable to circumvention. He asked them to bear in mind the great confidence he had in Valentine. He did not mean to prove fraud or circumvention; he meant to prove to do that that he was not one of those persons in these circumstances surrounding this case which were according to the law suspicious circumstances, and in their presence the jury could not without the clearest and strongest possible proof of the fraud or circumvention, and in the execution of the will, prove that it was not the act of the testator. As to the testator's knowledge of the contents of the codicil and his testamentary capacity, if they had any doubt as to his understanding what he was doing, then they were entitled to say that they would not accept it as his act, his, they could not judge of the testator, the testator when he put into the witness box." The Registrar of this Court who told them that he knew the testator well, that he had known him and some business with him continued for many years, and he would tell them that he was not in a position of putting together such English as this deed contained, which it was said was dictated by him, but Mr. Hayllar objected to such evidence being opened before the Jury. It was utterly inadmissible.

Then, before the point as to the latter question might be a fair one for comment by the learned counsel, but he did not think it was a matter on which he could call evidence.

Mr. Francis said he hoped to be allowed to call the evidence and would comment on it. He said: "He could simply ask them to look at the codicil which was in English and not in Portuguese as the will was, and to bear in mind that it was sworn to have been dictated in English to Valentine by the testator. Now Portuguese was spoken by Valentine, and he would not have expressed his wishes in his own tongue at such a time. Besides, they knew that whatever his ability in Portuguese and Chinese, in English he was very deficient indeed."

Mr. Hayllar: "Oh, after 25 years' instruction."

Mr. Francis rejoined that that did not improve him as an English scholar, and they all knew that he was growing weaker and worse every day. He next dwelt on several apparent contradictions in the evidence of Valentine. The latter said only one paper was drawn up, and that was the one which the testator signed. He also said that the testator told him to bring some men to sign as witnesses; any one could see that it was not known who the witnesses were. Valentine told them that a draft which was destroyed afterwards, that he copied all this down to date at including the witnesses' names on the night of the 2nd January. The learned Counsel, having briefly summed up his address, the Court rose for fifteen minutes. Mr. Francis wished to say a few words additional to the jury. His friend had put in as evidence in the case a draft (undated) of a will in something in the shape of a will in the handwriting of the testator, and he had put in to show the provisions of the draft, and that was in accordance with the intentions of the testator with respect to the different persons as existing in the draft. They would have the document in their own hands. He had read it carefully through. Though slightly different from the provisions of the draft now on the stand as the affected Valentine, Lu Kun Chiu, and the woman living with him—were in those of the will and not those of the codicil. There was no mention whatever of the widow and the woman Shiu Yeung, and there were numerous names of persons who were not the nephews and nieces of the deceased. The only difference between that and the will of 1874 which was actually executed was that it made the same provision for Valentine and for the Chinese boy; but the will of 1874, instead of providing for the provision of the codicil, and the nephews and nieces, gave the whole of the residue of the property in bulk between them. This draft contained no trace of intention to disinherit his nephews and nieces, and no intention to make such enormous provision for Valentine, Lu Kun Chiu, and the Chinese woman; and it made no mention at all of the woman Shiu Yeung.

Mr. A. B. Johnson was the first witness called for the defence. He deposed: "I am a solicitor. I remember in July last of the name of Ng Mun Choy coming to me and asking me to go to Mr. Rozario's house for the purpose of seeing what he wished I was made. I went with Mr. Rozario, and the provisions of Rozario were there on a scroll. A good many of his relatives were there. Mr. Valentine was there. We went up to Mr. Rozario and told him what he had come. He did not seem to be capable of making himself understood. He murmured and coughed, and I could not understand what he appeared to understand. Mr. Valentine then spoke to him: 'I did not know what he said.' Valentine then said to me: 'I did not ask me to come, and that he did not understand why I was there.' I remember the exact date but it was in July. Mr. Mun Choy was there, and he made no attention in his will. I think he must have had some conversation. I thought Mr. Mun Choy's idea was that he wanted to do something in the interests of the woman who had lived with Mr. Rozario. All relations were sitting quite quiet. Ng Mun Chiu did not say anything."

Mr. Francis proposed to call Mr. Rozario to say whether Mr. Rozario was capable dictating the codicil in question.

The Judge: Mr. Sangster might say either one way or another, and then the Judge would ask the witness.

Mr. Francis read from Taylor on Evidence to show that the course he meant to follow was thoroughly constitutional.

Mr. C. F. A. Sangster, Acting Registrar: I am Acting Registrar for many years have been officially connected with Mr. Rozario. Have seen him in small but many matters and have heard him.

Mr. Francis: He used in draft positions.

Mr. Francis: What sort of English was it?

Mr. Hayllar objected to the question.

Mr. Francis: To witness: Was did you give them?

Witness: Because the English was good. I think he spoke better than wrote.

Mr. Francis: Was Mr. Rozario capable dictating this codicil?

Mr. Hayllar: The witness objected. His friend had been in countries where the writers sat at the street corner and wrote letters to the dictation of the illiterate people. His Lordship knew

meaning of the word matrimony, a man who took down the legal language which his Lordship had also heard of people called conveyancers, who took down instructions from people knowing nothing of the law and put them into the legal language which the instructor could not understand. His thoroughness was such that the question was thoroughly inadmissible. No human being could draw an inference from any writing as to the writer's knowledge of the language.

The Judge: The difficulty is that Valentine says he took it down word for word.

Mr Francis: The question is, could Mr Rozario speak it?

The Judge: That is the same thing.

Mr Haylar: I entirely object to any evidence being given on such a thing. How on earth could any human being say whether or not he spoke it? I do not think my learned friend presses evidence which no man is utterly abashed, I withdraw my objection.

Mr Francis: I will take the responsibility. Examination continued—I think he could have said some of it, if written there.

By the Judge.—His business was to draw out petitions in small private matters. He had nothing to do with wills.

Marciano A. Baptista [Mr Equda Sil], acting as interpreter. I am married to the daughter of Mr Rozario. I am one of the executors named in his will. I remember the 26th of March. I saw Valentine that day about two o'clock. He sent for me. I went to his house to see him there.

Mr Haylar objected to a question by Mr Francis as to the conversation between Mr Rozario and that day between witness and Valentine.

Mr Francis asked the question in a different form.

Witness: Valentine told me there was a will in a desk in the Court. Valentine told me the 26th of March the will was in the Court and sealed up. We made an arrangement to go on Monday morning and get the will.

He said he would come with me, get the will, and follow the directions of it. We did not come to the Court on Monday. About one o'clock Leung Chi Chai came in and said, "We wanted to see him." I met Valentine in the street afterwards. I asked Valentine about the will and he said he had got instructions to give the will to the lawyer.

He said he had given it to the day before Mr Rozario's death. I have several children. Mr Rozario has been living with Mr Rozario ever night he used to be in my house. This continued up to Christmas. Thereafter was no quarrel between my wife and Mr Rozario. He was always on good terms with my children. I know the woman named Yung Tung hung; she was a prostitute. She has been living with Mr Rozario twenty-one years. I know nothing about where Lo Kum Chu's case from. I was not in Mr Rozario's house on the 2nd of Jan. I was there on the 3rd, assisting to administer the communion. That was between seven and eight. There were gentlemen present at an hour. There were my wife and my niece; Valentine, and his wife. When I went away my mother was left. All the others went out. While there we were sometimes in the sitting-room and sometimes in the deceased's room. I could see the doctor in the room. I did not see Mr Rozario writing or signing any paper. No one wrote or signed anything while Mr Rozario was sitting in his chair while I was there. He could hardly breathe or speak properly.

Cross-examined.—I was a great friend of Mr Rozario. I did not like Mr Rozario living with the woman. My sister never went to the house except on business or when he was sick.

Re-examined.—Mr Rozario constantly visited my house and spent the evening playing cards, &c. Deceased was very weak on the morning of the 3rd. I enquired for his health, and he said very weakly, and asked me pardon for anything I had done him.

Mr A. Baptista, Jr.: I am son of the late witness, and commenced the 2nd of Jan. last. I recollect going to uncle's house that morning about seven o'clock. Mother sent for us as my uncle was very ill, and wanted assistance. I saw Mr Rozario. He was sitting on a easy chair and breathing hard. The priest came about eight o'clock. The doctor came about eight o'clock. The priest came also, and heard the deceased's confession. He was to come next morning to administer the sacrament. I remained in the house that night till about half-past eight. Valentine was nowhere during that time, but came in some time afterwards. He was in the sitting room. I heard nothing said about will, neither did I see such a document.

It was not in the house the following morning. I was there on the evening of the 3rd about a quarter past five. My uncle seemed to be better than usual state. I had no quarrel with him. I was quite friendly with him up to the time of his death.

Cross-examined by Mr Haylar.—I am sure, I am right in saying that Dr Gomes came about eight.

Maria Baptista said she was mother of the deceased, and remembered the circumstances connected with the night of the 2nd. It was about eight o'clock when Mr Gomes came.

Dr Gomes, re-examined by the request of Mr Haylar, said it was about ten o'clock when he called. It was entered in his book as a night visit. (Shows book to Mr Francis).

Mr Francis: Perhaps your Lordship will look at this book. The visit of the 3rd there, below the leaf with that of the 2nd has been torn out.

Petronilla, Xavier gave evidence as to what took place on the evening of the 2nd January.

Anna Baptista, the mother of Baptista the elder, said she was at the house of the deceased from 8 to 12 on the morning of the 3rd. She saw her father, but did not quarrel with him. There were no papers signed written while she was there.

Cross-examined by Mr Haylar.—I am years' old. I never heard anything money expended by my relation.

Virginia da Cunha, sister to Mr Rozario, said she was married to a son of her daughter. She was in special attendance on Mr Rozario in February last. She spoke to him once about his will. He was too sick. He said when he got better he would tell about it. Valentine told her that the will was sealed in the desk in the Court. She thought so. She said she saw the agent asked him on the day of the funeral, if he gave her the same answer.

Cross-examined by Mr Haylar.—Mr Rozario did not seem to be greatly annoyed when she spoke to him about his will. He said she was down-hearted at the will. The reason why she asked about the will was because the doctor and priest said he was dying and because he had told her that he had made his first will. She turned the woman of Mr Rozario's house in consequence of her being so fatigued. She did not know whether Mr Rozario was angry, as she went back to her own house.

By the Judge.—She could not recall the exact date he said he had torn up a will but it was the same day as he spoke of. Father Burghignoni.

The Court adjourned till a quarter past ten to-morrow.

**TO THE HON. MR. JUSTICE.**  
*(Before the Hon. M. S. Toomey, J.,*  
*Thursday, June 2.)*

**DANGEROUS TO THE PEACE AND GOOD ORDER OF THE COLONY.**  
**TWO OF THE "BOWEN" PIRATES.**

Wong Ahnag, 53, and Wong Ahnag, 36, both described as Chinese, were charged with being assassins characters dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony.

Inspector Cameron said the two defendants were arrested by him in a house occupied by Fun Sun Yau on the second floor of 154 Queens Road. Fun Sun Yau was charged with being a pirate in connection with the burglary at Yau-mah-ti on the 8th of March last. The two defendants and some others were committed for take their trial for being concerned in the Burglary. No information was filed against them and they were discharged.

Colonel Bowen said Fun Sun Yau was committed to six years penal servitude. By instructions received from the Captain Superintendent of Police and a Justice of the Peace of this Colony, witness now charged these two men with being persons dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony. This was not the first occasion on which he had found these men in association with Fun Sun Yau. In June last these two men and 21 others, were found on board the steamship *Bowen*, in the company of Fun Sun Yau. The two defendants and the harbourer here charged with conspiring together to piratically take possession of the ship when on the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong. The case was investigated by the Magistrates for over two months. They were charged with having, as sufficient evidence could not be got from the defendants to commit them. In their boxes on board the *Bowen* was found a quantity of gunpowder, a number of pistols and Japanese fan-daggers. He knew these two defendants to have honest means of livelihood. They claimed to be seen in Yau-mah-ti on the afternoon of this day, on which the burglary was committed. A man named Chan Muk Yan was arrested at the same time as the prisoners were arrested, charged with participation in the *Bowen* conspiracy.

The second defendant, Yau-mah-ti man whom witness arrested in 1877 for piracy on board a large northern trading junk. He was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to two years' hard labour. He had only been a short time out of jail when he was arrested on the charge of piracy. Witness had reason to believe this same man was concerned in the burglary at Yau-mah-ti. Has been looking out for him ever since and would arrest him as soon as he found him. These two defendants were photographed before they were discharged from the prosecution for the *Bowen* conspiracy.

P. S. Lam Ashan corroborated the Inspector in most of his evidence. He gave the same evidence as to the character of Fun Sun Yau, and said these two men could not be honest because they associated with him.

The first defendant also knew Fun Sun Yau. He had watched him in March, 1879, when he had information about a piratical attack upon the *Kuangtung*. For some reason or other that attack did not take place. He knew Fun Sun Yau to be a pirate and a leader of piratical vessels. He had known the defendants for four years, and during that time they had had no honest occupation.

The first defendant said he was a stranger in this Colony. He was engaged with the second defendant at the Chin Chai fruitshop in Canton.

The second defendant said he was a business man and had been in business since he was 24 years of age. Were he sent to Canton to the Consul there he could get eight street shop-keepers to go security for him. The Magistrate asked the two defendants if they had any sureties in \$150 each for their appearance in any Court in this Colony for any purpose or at any time within the next twelve months; this adjudication to be reported forthwith to H. E. the Governor.

*(Before H. E. W. Hutchinson, Esq., Police Magistrate.)*

**CHILD SELLING.**

Chung Aoh, 32, wife of one Chun-I, and her daughter, were charged with trafficking in the purchase and sale of a girl named Chan Muk aged 5 years, on the 1st instant, at Yau-mah-ti.

Inspector Cameron said that at about 8 a.m. yesterday, defendant came to the Station to secure a marriage licence for her husband. She came there in the morning. After coming to the Station she shortly away. When she came to herself she said: "I feel so sorry to have to part with my little girl. I have pledged her for seven dollars to a woman named Chung Yui." First defendant was that woman. The second defendant was that woman. She had come to the Station that she wanted money to buy a coffin to bury her husband, and that pledging the girl was the only way she had of raising the means. She produced the \$7, which she said was the price she had been paid for the girl. She had the first defendant witness then admitted having taken the girl for the sum of money mentioned, but stated that it was at the second defendant's request. He restored the child to the custody of the mother and gave instructions to have the baby buried.

Her defendant said she was god-mother to the child. She gave the \$7 to assist that mother.

Each defendant was ordered to enter into a personal recognizance in \$10 to be of good behavior for three months.

**RECENT POLICE CONSTABLE.**

James Smith, 28 years of age, P. C. 79, for assaulting a coolie Wong Ahnag, was fined \$25 and ordered to pay \$5 amends.

The same defendant, for assaulting Chinese a watchman at the *16th* Wharf, was again fined \$25 and ordered to pay \$5 amends for the second offence.

A third charge was brought against him under which he was ordered to pay \$5 amends to Mr. Rutty, whose umbrella he had broken.

**NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.**

**THE IRISH LAND BILL AND FAIRS IN IRELAND.**

*London, April 29.* The Local Legislature in Dublin have formulated the proposed bill, but they are not likely to jeopardize second reading of the Land bill.

April 25.—The debate on the second reading of the Land bill was commenced in the House of Commons. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Lord Lytton, having said that he had made a raid for fair farms in County Limerick in the name of the Irish Republic, and he was sorry to say that no arrests had been made, for, as in other cases, it was impossible to get any information or assistance from the injured parties.

Glendon said the bill confiscated property of the landlords without compensation for what was taken or security for what was left, and gave only a guarantee of perpetual universal litigation. The question of fair rents was dealt with by the County Councils, and the County Councils were not to be interfered with.

Mr. Winstanley moved an adjournment.

answer certain pertinent questions concerning the bill.

Gorst (Conservative) strongly condemned Gladstone and the Government.

Gladstone said the law officers had decided to consult together before an answer was made to the questions.

Sir Stafford Northcote remarked that as the House was about to be called upon to vote on the bill, he would not call the bill before any explanation was given, there was nothing unreasonable in a motion for adjournment.

Forster said the Government desired to learn the opinions of other critics before replying.

The court charged the opposition with obstruction.

The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

The Speaker then rose to put the question whether the bill should be read a second time, when Mr. Lewis (Conservative) moved amendment.

A. M. Sullivan, Home Rule, appealed to Northcote not to waste time in party skirmishes, when the Irish tenants were under notice to quit.

Forster said the Government was perfectly willing to give all the explanation demanded, but as there were three amendments on the order-book, it was only respectful to defer the reply until those who proposed the amendments stated their views.

Northcote stoutly refuted the charge of obstruction.

Lewis's motion was then withdrawn.

Stuart, Liberal, moved that no measure of Irish reform is complete which does not deal with the condition of the farm laborers.

Forster said the Government was ready to give favorable consideration to any clause for amelioration of the condition of the laborers. The Land bill had three objects. Reform of land tenures, increased number of peasant proprietors, and the raising of the land to the level of the rest of the country. A tribunal to fix a fair rent, security of tenure at a fair rent, and power to the tenant to sell an interest in his farm. The bill would do the landlords no harm, but would confer benefits upon them. The debate was adjourned until to-day.

At 9 o'clock the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday night, in honor of the late Lord Beaconsfield.

April 27.—Dillon, in his speech on the Land bill—

"He would mention a case which had not yet reached the courts. The other day the county was going to be carried out in his county by forty-five police. They found the door barricaded. A priest stood by and said he would not interfere, but he thought it his duty to inform the police of what at the first blow they struck five or six of the men were inside. The police were loaded rifles. The police held a conviction and returned to Nevagh. If the evictions were carried on on a large scale in Tipperary, the police must be prepared for fighting and resistance. The people could resist, and the next time a man was in his house he would be loaded. It was a terrible murder, not against the policeman who shot him, but against Mr Gladstone and Mr Forster."

April 29.—At a meeting of the Conservatives to-day, it was pointed out that the bill would not only deprive the landlords of their rights in dealing with their property, but would take away a large portion of that property without giving any compensation for it.

At a meeting of the Irish Church Synod to-day, the Lord Bishop said the Land bill was nothing more nor less than a gigantic combination for the destruction of the Act of Union.

After further consideration and representations made by Conservative leaders, Lord John Manners's motion with regard to the bill was then withdrawn.

April 30.—The fourth party, with the assistance of a bigoted clique, are already blocking the bill; their main purpose is to embarrass the Government, which will experience much annoyance over this affair.

Gladstone, replying to the Lord Bishop and Bishops, conveying their views on the amendments to the Land bill, says: "I am sensible of the weight attaching to the representations of a body so intimately associated with the people, and thankful for their acknowledgment of the existence of the evil. For the Land bill was framed. I can assure them, if the bill is recognized, as it appears to be by the Irish people and their representatives; as valuable, the Government will show no slackness in putting it forward until it becomes a law. But I say frankly that I do not think that the numerous important changes advised by the Bishops, which the Government, while they welcome any amendment tending to improve the bill, cannot hold out any expectation of acceding to changes which would give it a new character."

May 1.—In the House of Commons to-day, Lord Elcho, a Liberal Conservative, moved that the leading provisions in the Land Bill are economically unsound, unjust and impolitic. After some debate, Parnell said he regretted that the Government had interfered with Dillon while on the subject. Parnell's remarks were irrelevant to the debate.

Parnell moved for the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of renewing his complaint against Dillon's arrest.

Accounts from the West of Ireland represent that the state of affairs there is becoming very serious. A number of outrages of various degrees of atrocity are reported. Bands of armed men parade through the country and terrorise the inhabitants unchecked. *The Times* says: "It has been our painful duty to record, during the last few days, three weeks, a series of outrages in the West and South of Ireland, scarcely inferior in atrocity to those which awakened the National conscience four months ago. To-day's record of agrarian crime is more appalling than that of any time since Parliament began its career."

In London, the Conservative Leader, Mr. Montagu, a Conservative member for London, gave notice that he will oppose the Oath Act by amendment, since the bill is intended to facilitate the admission of a professed Atheist into the House.

The House declines to be party to the motion. Mr. Stansfeld (Advanced Liberal) announced that he would oppose the motion for the erection of a monument to Beaconsfield by moving the previous question. The announcement was received with cheers from the Radical members.

After a brief debate, an adjournment had been deferred by 918 to 43, the House agreed that the Attorney-General should introduce the bill to amend the Parliamentary Oath Act to-night, and the debate on this subject was adjourned until Friday next. The debate on the Land bill was then resumed.

May 3.—In the House of Commons, Mr. McCarthy gave notice that he would move early in the day of the adjournment of the House, a resolution that he would move a member of Parliament and proclaiming the city of Dublin is an abuse of the powers granted by the Corporation Act, and in order

order of remedying the same. The fact of the arrest of Dillon to the House of Commons to-day. In consequence of Dillon's arrest, it has been determined to revive the old coercion. A conference of the English Radicals is being arranged for the 28th inst. to discuss the question. In consequence of the resolution of the Parliament, before the passage of the Coercion Act, resign his seat in Parliament.

A monster meeting of the electors of Tipperary will probably be held, Archbishop Croke predicting, for their address of Dillon is mainly the arrest of Dillon. Arnemann is expected to attend. In consequence of the arrest of Dillon, Parnell has advised his followers to abandon their present attitude towards the Land bill and vote against its second reading. A committee of four gentlemen from the Ulster arm of the Westminster watching the Land bill, with the object of securing its adoption after certain amendments.

Dublin, April 24.—A Catholic named Leyden, on a farm near Clifden, Galway, was murdered last night by the attack of a man named John Foy. His son was severely wounded. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Constable Armstrong, who was killed by a mob, and also against Constables McNaughty, Donnelly and Brady, and a man named O'Connell, who shot the people away for shooting two men in a recent affray at Klogher. Leyden took a farm from which the tenants had been evicted.

April 26.—At the meeting of the Land League to-day, Dillon warned the Government that they must not be allowed to be affected without united resistance. Next week an appeal would be made to the Government to suspend the process of eviction and the sale of farms for a year. If the evictions were enforced, armed resistance would be offered, and all the bloodshed would be on the heads of Gladstone and Foster.

April 29.—The manifesto of the Catholic clergy is substantially an endorsement of the report adopted by the recent Land League Convention. It is warmly approved by the people, and the clergy are thought hardly probable that the proposal to elect Land League Assessors to administer the law will be sanctioned by Parliament, that being the first step toward the establishment of the American mode of making judicial appointments by the popular vote.

April 29.—A man named Joyce was arrested to-day on board the steamer leaving Galway for America, on the charge of complicity in the murder of Leyden, the caretaker.

Great excitement was caused in Dublin to-day by the issue of a proclamation under the Coercion Act, proclaiming the County of Cork and the City of Dublin. In an urgent meeting of the Privy Council, held yesterday afternoon, after considerable discussion, this extreme measure was resolved upon. There can be no doubt but that the object of the authorities is to arrest John Dillon and other prominent members of the Land League, who have recently delivered speeches which bring them within the scope of the Act. This intended action was kept profoundly secret, and the rumor that the arrest would take place on Saturday was not believed. There can be little doubt that a number of Fenian organizers who recently returned to Dublin, after the first scare had been passed, will find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament.

May 2.—When the train arrived at King's Cross Station, a posse of police was there, it is believed with a warrant for the arrest of Dillon, but he was not on board. It is thought he stopped at Waterford and took the steamer for Milford, and will appear in the House of Commons to-night. Dillon's arrest is expected on Saturday night, on the charge of the bitterest and most unpromising. He advised the people to keep within the law, not because he respected it or thought they respected it, but for the sake of preserving their organization. They must exercise the ingenuity to suit as close to the law as possible.

May 3.—The proceedings of the weekly meeting of the Land League were tame. The arrest of Dillon evidently has had a chilling effect. Brennan denounced the Government's action as an attempt to stifle adverse discussion of the measures and to prevent the meeting of the Land League to-night. It was announced that £1439 had been subscribed during the past week. A telegram from Cary, at Paris, stated: "From all sides, our countrymen in America appeal to the League to stand firm and not be intimidated by the measures of the Government."

Began and in view of the arrest of Dillon, the League should call on the Irish members of Parliament to hold no further terms with the Land Bill.

Nichols and Kavanagh have been remanded on the charge of complicity, in the shooting of the late Lord Russell.

Monday, April 29.—An attempt to evict some tenants at New Pallas to-day failed. Five hundred military and police were present, but the mob numbered five thousand, many with revolvers. They hooted and screamed and stoned the Sheriff and his assistants, and the police were driven back several times, but the ballist's life being threatened, he refused to point out the houses of the defaulting tenants. Another attempt to evict the tenants will be made shortly.

**AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.**

**THE SITUATION GRAVE AND PERILOUS.**

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The correspondence vouchers the authenticity of the following: A printing press was discovered in St. Petersburg on the 10th inst., and 23 persons were arrested at the same time. The press, it is believed, belonged to the Nihilists. A few days since a newspaper, the "Russian Standard," published a list of a dozen persons were arrested. On the day of the execution of the Nihilists, for connection with the Czar's assassination, three persons engaged in printing notices, referring to the execution, were arrested. The proprietor of the "Russian Standard" was arrested, and a laborer, named Malkoff, was also arrested.

General Malkoff will be created Prime Minister, General Ignatieff succeeding him as Minister of the Interior. Prince Labanoff will be made Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed Gortschakoff, his term of office being limited to three years and a half.

Herr Von Giera will be appointed Ambassador at Berlin, and Von Sabouloff will be transferred from Berlin to London. The Committee of Ministers will be abolished, and the Council of Ministers will be presided over by the Emperor.

The situation in Russia would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation in Russia. Never before was the need for a steady hand at the helm so deeply and universally felt. It required nothing less than the tragedy of the 18th of March to open men's eyes to the fact that the reform which was being carried out by the Government by degrees of bloodshed cannot and must not be long delayed by the majority of intelligent persons. In the matter of intelligence, the women of Russia are much superior to the men. If they ventured to formulate their views on the present situation, they would be retained in the last proclamation of the famous Executive Committee. It is surprising to see how much there is in common between Russian intelligence and the Revolutionary party. The distinction between them is

he leaves the Russian reformer no choice but silence or sedition. No one who has travelled through Russia lately can have failed to mark the difference between the independence of the past and the present of the present. Serfdom politics has given place to independence, rude and sometimes ungaur. When an old man bows to a passing stranger, the youth goes on his way with a glacial stare. The latter has a dangerous knowledge of his rights as a citizen, which he will not surrender. It is time to listen to the invidious counsels of the revolutionary propagandists. Go where you will, from the White to the Black Sea, from the Caucasus to the Amoor, the peasants are breaking from the death-like slumber of centuries. The State, time of national life is dawning; the trees still look withered and dead; the Winter's snow still whitens the ground; the chilly sleet rustles through the branches, but the sun is rising and the waves blossom and the fruit will soon spring forth. What sort of a war it will be however, mainly on the decisions that must shortly be taken. Meantime the Emperor remains in retirement at Gorschinka, and sees to one but Prince Wranofft Cenkahn. He people speak in official circles of moral dedication, and shake their heads when they speak of the future. It may be however that ere long we shall have a manifesto somewhat of the indication of the policy to be pursued. At present there is none, and Russia is without a Government.

My 2.—The manifesto of the Nihilist Executive Committee, printed on the 17th inst., April 25. The verdict against the nihilists, who have just received martyrs' honours, was dictated, as well as confirmed, by the Czar. The first act of his autocratic will, thus far, has been the hanging of women without waiting for their coronation. We have sprinkled the throne with the blood of the champions of National rights. Over the graves of our colleagues, we publicly affirm that we will continue our effort for the liberation of the people. We will no longer be deterred by the gallows than were the Jacobins and the officers of the 18th century reign. After the event of the 13th of March, the Executive Committee informed the Emperor that the means of reverting to the path of peaceful development was by the way of an appeal to the people. Judged by the execution, the supreme power has elected to leave to the hangman the job. The committee defers from pronouncing any judgment on the general policy of the Emperor, but it declares this reactionary policy will lead to consequences more disastrous than the event which took place in "The March." The manifesto concludes by asking to allow after a week's illness, to cooperate in the struggle for liberty.

**Singapore.**

(Straits Times, May 26.)

The Russian squadron at present in harbour will leave for Cronstadt about the end of the week.

Rear Admiral de Arina, the retiring naval commander-in-chief of the Philippine Islands, is a passenger from Manila for Marselles by the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Andray*. General Van den Wyngaert, the Military Governor of Achén and dependencies, is a passenger from Batavia for Marselles by the M. M. steamer *Andray*.

We learn that His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Hon. W. Hudson, M.L.C., Madras, announcing the recovery to the Marquis of Adam, Governor of Madras.

H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa was present at the Ball last night, with a number of his Officers, at Government House, in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday, and left at 10 o'clock the morning for Batavia. From thence he sails homeward via Aden and the Suez Canal to Venice, the port of armament of the *Vettor Pisani*.

—

**BORRY'S REPLY TO BRIDGET.**

Sure, Bridget, me darlin', you haven't Been takin' of ice in your tea;  
A drop o' the eratur, I'm fearin' Will be in it, and turned you grey.

For Biddy, my honey, I've tried it;  
And tho' my heart's sore ye should mourn  
(It may rain, and I never denied it,  
To the pleasant hill top I return.

So Bridget, senula, wid Rory  
Come yourself, or my heart will be lone;  
Forget the big town, the sky, the shore,  
Come wid me, navvortheen, my own.

Together the freshest of breezes  
We'll breathe as they blow from the sea;  
You'll confess that you hadn't a "cassie"  
For so disagreeing wid me.

**ROBY.**

---

**Quotations.**

Hongkong, June 2.

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| OPIMUM—New Patna, cash..... | \$870 |
| " Old " cash.....           | —     |
| New Benares, cash.....      | 665   |
| " Old " cash.....           | 265   |
| " New Malwa, credit.....    | 670   |
| Allowances, Taels.....      | 32    |
| Old Malwa, credit.....      | 730   |
| Allowances, Taels.....      | 16    |

**Exchange.**

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Bank, Wire, .....                    | 3/6 1/2 |
| " Demand, .....                      | 3/6 1/4 |
| " 30 days' sight, .....              | 3/6     |
| " 4 months' sight, .....             | 3/6     |
| Credits, .....                       | 3/6 1/2 |
| Documentary, 4 months' sight, .....  | 3/6 1/4 |
| India, Wire, .....                   | 265     |
| " demand, .....                      | 228 1/2 |
| Shanghai, demand, .....              | 72 1/2  |
| " 30 days' sight, private '73, ..... | 72 1/2  |
| Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine .....         | \$27.60 |
| Sovereigns, .....                    | \$5.37  |

**Shares.**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Hongkong Bank, 97 % prem. ....                 | [ex div.] |
| Union Ins. Co. of C'n, \$1,600 per share,      |           |
| China Traders Ins. Co., \$1,700 p. sh., sales, |           |
| North China Ins. Co., £13.100 per share,       |           |
| H.K. Fire Assoc., £10.000 p. share,            |           |
| Yokohama Spec. Com. \$100 per share,           |           |
| H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$1,000 per share,         |           |
| China Fire Ins. Co., \$300 per share,          |           |
| H.K. & W. Dock, 50 % prem. ....                |           |
| S. H. S. S.-boat Co., \$31 prem. ....          |           |
| S'at Steam Navl. Trs. 3 per % nominal,         |           |
| China Coast St. Vap. Co., \$180 p. share,      |           |
| China Ind. & Opium Co., \$82 p. share,         |           |
| Hongkong Hotel Co., \$107 1/2 p. share,        |           |
| China Sugar Ref. Co., \$189 p. share,          |           |
| " Debitments, 3 % prem. ....                   |           |
| Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal,        |           |
| " Do. of 1877, .....                           |           |
| H.K. Ice Co.'s shares, \$127 1/2 per share,    |           |

**Temperatures.**

(Taken at Messrs Talcombs & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, June 2.

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Barometer—9 A.M. ....   | 30.022 |
| " Do. 1 P.M. ....       | 30.014 |
| " Do. 4 P.M. ....       | 29.960 |
| Thermometer—9 A.M. .... | 78     |
| " Do. 1 P.M. ....       | 78     |
| " Do. 4 P.M. ....       | 79     |
| " Wet bulb 9 A.M. ....  | 71     |
| " Do. 1 P.M. ....       | 72     |
| " Do. 4 P.M. ....       | 73     |
| " Maximum .....         | 73     |



